LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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Labor Representation on Code Boards Conceded

Labor has won its fight for representation on N.R.A. code boards. At a conference with members of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, General Johnson, recovery administrator, approved the principle of labor representation on code authorities, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Agreement of General Johnson to labor's demand came as the climax to a vigorous fight for representation waged since the American Federation of Labor convention in October. The convention strongly championed the naming of labor representatives on all N.R.A. boards and agencies.

The first appointment under the new ruling will probably be that of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as one of three government representatives at large on the national bituminous coal industrial board.

Johnson Changes Mind

General Johnson has hitherto been opposed to labor representation on code authorities, it is said, though at the A. F. of L. convention he discussed the responsibility of labor under the N.R.A. and promised that it would be consulted on every phase of code-making and enforcement. At the conference with the Labor Advisory Board the administrator made known his change of mind and gave his views on labor's proposal. A formula will be worked out by the board for his approval.

It is reported that General Johnson mentioned several objections to labor's proposal, one of them being that if labor received a place on code authorities, valuable patent rights and trade secrets might come under the scrutiny of persons not directly engaged in a particular industry.

President Lewis is said to have inquired what trade secrets the coal operators had that were not known to the union representatives.

Green Shows Labor's Stake

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor pointed out that nearly every avenue of discussion opened up by the code authorities had a direct or indirect bearing on labor. He went on to say that the question of whether business concerns were making a profit and whether they could pay decent wages directly affected labor, yet policies bearing upon prices and profits were to be the major concern of the code authorities.

General Johnson suggested as one method of meeting labor's demand that three members, representing labor, the consumer and the government, be placed on code authorities, and that when matters directly affecting labor or the consumer come up these representaives be brought into the meeting. It is thought that the Labor Advisory Board will not agree to this plan, holding that it does not meet adequately the demand for labor representation.

18,000 WORKERS GET MORE PAY

Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Wilson and Co. have raised the wages of 18,000 employees at the Chicago stock yards. Unskilled workers are to get an increase of 4 cents an hour to 46½ cents. A strike of 8000 employees of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company was settled on November 29 when the workers received a 10 per cent wage increase.

Misleading "Merit" Section of Automobile Code Must Be Abolished

The determination of the American Federation of Labor to secure the abolition of the notorious "merit" proviso from the labor section of the fair practice code for the automobile manufacturing industry was announced at the Federation's headquarters in Washington last week.

The position of the A. F. of L., it was pointed out, was definitely expressed by President William Green in his recent address at the mass meeting in Detroit, largely attended by automobile workers, held under the auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

"I do not know whether any promises were made by anyone in authority in order to influence the action of certain automobile manufacturers," Green declared, "but in spite of the protests of labor, in spite of our opposition there was written into this code this qualifying addition to Section 7:

Open Shop Declaration

"'Without in any way attempting to qualify or modify, by interpretation, the foregoing requirements of the National Recovery Act, employers in this industry may exercise their right to select, retain, or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization.'

"Labor," continued Green, "considered that as an open-shop declaration and labor opposed its inclusion in the automobile code. It was not incorporated in any code prior to adoption of this automobile code. We opposed it so vigorously that it was not included in any other code.

"We felt badly when the President approved the industrial code of fair practice for the automobile manufacturing industry with that section included. We thought we had lost our battle, but we had not. In fact, we won it. It caused so much interest, it developed so much opposition, that we finally won our fight because the President of the United States declared shortly after the adoption of this code that no such qualifying section would be approved by him for inclusion in any other industrial code of fair practice.

Roosevelt Condemns "Merit" Section

"I want to read what the President said. I quote from his statement:

"'Because it is evident that the insertion of any interpretation of Section 7 (a) in a code of fair competition leads only to further controversy and confusion, no such interpretation should be incorporated in any code. While there is nothing in the provisions of Section 7 (a) to interfere with the bona fide right of an employer to select, retain or advance employees on the basis of individual merit, Section 7 (a) does clearly prohibit the pretended exercise of this right by an employer simply as a device for compelling employees to refrain from exercising the rights of self-organization, designation of representatives and collective bargaining, which are guaranteed to all employees in said Section 7 (a).'

Contrary to Labor Section of N.R.A.

"The President got the point," Mr. Green declared. "He realized that employers have the right to retain, advance and discharge workers for inefficiency or for merit, but he realized that when that is put in a code for a pretended purpose it is contrary to Section 7 (a) and for that reason he says it shall not be incorporated in any other code finally adopted.

"Our real fight is to have that eliminated from the automobile code. It should not be there. It stands as a threat. It disturbs harmonious relations. It creates suspicion. It is not for the best interests of employers if the workers are fearful.

"Under such conditions a right psychological situation is not created through the maintenance of that section in a code, and if I were an automobile manufacturer and the President of the United States would say to me that it is not a good thing, that it should not be in a code, and 'I will not put it in any other code,' I would be a good sport and say, 'All right, take it out of mine.'

Gives Advance Notice

"It is our purpose to make formal application, and I know we will be acting in accord with your wishes, for a revision of the automobile code when the 31st of December arrives, and one of the things we are going to ask, and I am going to publicly state it so that the automobile manufacturers will have advance notice, is that this section be eliminated. We are going to try to have this cut out.

"We believe that this section is bad for the employers. We believe it will be good for them if it is taken out. We believe that the workers will give better service; they will work with a better contented state of mind. They will not be afraid of discharge. They will not feel that they are going to be the victims of persecution and if that state of mind can be created it will be far better for the automobile manufacturer."

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of 4000 shipbuilders in New York was settled by the National Labor Board with the return of a discharged unionist and no discrimination against strikers. Disputes are to be arbitrated.

California Voters Asked to Authorize Project of Vast Importance

The Central Valley Water Project, which is the chief proposition to be voted on by the citizens of California at the special election on December 19, should receive the unanimous vote of trade unionists of the state, as well as the unorganized workers and all others concerned with the progress of the President's Recovery program.

Besides the Water Project, voters will be asked to authorize school bonds for the construction of school buildings. These are imperative, in view of the fact that obsolete buildings have been condemned as dangerous to the lives of children, and must be supplanted by new and modern structures.

The official argument for the Central Valley Water Project, printed by the secretary of state for issuance to voters, states that it is closely linked with President Roosevelt's National Recovery program, and will give employment to more than 25,000 men for three years. This tremendous aid to unemployment relief will be accomplished without a single dollar of cost or obligation to California taxpayers.

"Neither the payment of the principal or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, constitutes a debt, liability or obligation of the State of California." This is a quotation from the act itself.

Power Trust Only Opponent

If the people of California, through confusion or deception, fail to approve this project, it means that California will lose the benefit of a $170,000,000 project. It means that an outright grant of $43,000,000 from the federal government will be lost. It means that 25,000 idle men will be denied the right to work and support their families.

Chief opposition to the project comes from the power trust. Admitted representatives of the power companies did their utmost to defeat this recovery program in the Legislature, and they now seek to defeat it on the ballot.

Storing the surplus waters during the winter months and making use of the same during the dry summer months is the gist of the State Water Plan. All the engineers have pronounced the plan absolutely feasible. There is nothing exceptionally difficult about it, says Alex. Ashen in the Sacramento "Bee."

The large amount of surplus water that flows down the Sacramento River during the winter and spring months could be retained by building a large dam near Kennett, just above Redding. The surplus waters of the San Joaquin could be stored by building a large dam near the source of that river near Friant.

Without Cost to Taxpayer

The only stumbling block in carrying out this plan in the past has been the question of financing. It will cost approximately $170,000,000. Many have opposed it because it would place too much of an indebtedness upon the state.

Under Assembly Bill No. 259, however, this objection has been obviated. This bill provides for the financing of the plan by the issuance of revenue bonds, which would not be a direct obligation against the state. In other words, these bonds would be paid entirely from the revenues of the project.

The sale of these bonds practically is assured under the National Industrial Recovery Act. For by its provisions the government can purchase the bonds and in addition contribute 30 per cent toward the cost of the project.

Inasmuch as the control of the flood waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers would be of great benefit to navigation, there is little doubt as to the federal government making such contribution.

The principal revenue would come from the sale of electric energy. The Kennett Dam alone can generate a billion and a half kilowatt hours.

The dam at Friant could develop 105,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy.

The plan also calls for a transmission line to be built down the Sacramento Valley to a substation to be located near the city of Antioch.

Power and Light at Low Cost

With the development of so much electric energy and the construction of the transmission line proposed every city, town, hamlet and farm could be furnished electricity for power, cooking, heating and lighting purposes at a cost which would be far below existing rates.

Aside from the use of the water for irrigation, effective flood control and the generation of abundant electric energy, the water plan also would assure the navigability of the Sacramento River at all times of the year to a point near Red Bluff. This item alone would warrant liberal expenditure by the federal government on this project.

The project has been indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and other central labor bodies of the state, besides receiving the individual indorsements of the various affiliated unions. It has also received the support of the State Chamber of Commerce and numerous civic organizations throughout the state.

ASK STRIKE SANCTION

Sanction of the American Federation of Labor for a strike involving more than seven hundred members of Garage Employees' Union No. 665 is awaited by that organization, which on Tuesday last voted at two meetings held in the Labor Temple to put into effect a forty-hour week and a minimum wage of $25 a week.

Under the N.R.A. code for the garage industry, signed last Friday, a fifty-four-hour week is provided, with a minimum wage of $15.

The workers affected are washers, polishers, greasers and floor men. Mechanics have a separate organization.

To meet the situation created by the strike vote, George Creel, chairman of the Regional Labor Board, has called a meeting of garage owners.

"Our men have been working in some instances as much as seven days a week, twelve hours a day, for a wage as low as $10 a week," declared Lloyd DePedro, business agent of the union.

"Although forty-eight hours was set in the President's agreement, now they seek through the new code to work us fifty-four hours a week.

"The garage owners have refused to confer with us on our demands."

SIXTY THOUSAND FLEE GERMANY

Sixty thousand persons have fled from Germany since Adolph Hitler and his Nazis came into power, James G. McDonald, the League of Nations high commissioner for refugees from Germany, told his governing board at Lausanne, Switzerland. Of these, he said, 51,065, or 86 per cent, were Jews by religion, 16,520 of them being non-German-Polish citizens, persons without nationality and others.

WILL FIGHT RATE SLASH

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company in the next two days plans to depart from its traditional policy abiding by State Railroad Commission findings, and resort to the courts in an effort to overthrow the recent slash in natural gas rates, according to announcement on Wednesday last.

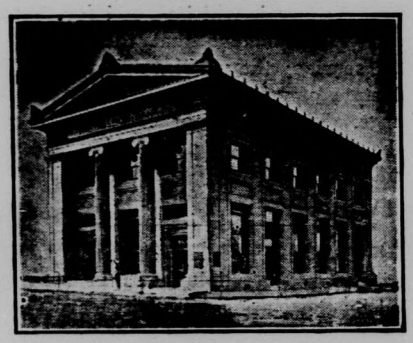
Commenting on the announcement that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company intended to fight the recent rate reduction orders of the State Railroad Commission in the courts, Clyde L. Seavey, president of the commission, said on Tuesday last:

"If reports in the press are correct, that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company will attack in the Federal Court the recent gas rate order of this commission, then I wish to give it as my personal opinion that if exorbitantly paid utility executives and high-priced attorneys can delay so just and reasonable an order as this, the only adequate protection the consumers of this state have is public ownership. And the sooner they get it the better."

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Mellon Company Is Problem for Johnson

"Is General Johnson afraid of Andrew W. Mellon?" asks Harvey O'Connor in a Federated Press dispatch from Washington. He continues:

"This question is being asked around Washington as the N.R.A. chief delays decision on whether Mellon's Aluminum Company of America can get away with a code of 'fair competition' with the fair competition clauses left out. Johnson has passed the buck to Donald Richberg, his chief legal adviser.

"The Aluminum Company wants a code covering only wages and hours—and such wages! It wants a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for bauxite miners in the South and aluminum workers in the North. The N.R.A. labor adviser has entered strenuous objection to the wage provisions. The usual southern minimum for industrial work has been 30 cents an hour.

Trust Controls Raw Materials

"The independent aluminum interests in the fabricating field—the trust controls production of all raw metal—are following the progress of the code carefully. If Johnson lets the Mellon version through, they promise to appeal to President Roosevelt, and if he sidesteps they will take their case directly to Congress. Congress will be only too glad, they believe, to provide another N.R.A. amendment which will force the Mellon monopoly to permit competition. Senator Borah is watching the code's slow progress. He is author of the anti-monopoly amendment to the N.R.A. law.

"But if General Johnson is looking for a popular issue on which to appeal to the country against the chiselers and the opponents of N.R.A. he will find none better than that presented by the aluminum code, he has been told. The country is thoroughly sick of Mellon and Mellonism. If, instead of taking blue eagles away from obscure innkeepers and gas stations, General Johnson will make a dramatic appeal for N.R.A. enforcement by a direct attack on the Mellon company, which is violating its blue eagle code in New Kensington by paying 25 cents an hour to women employees, he will find a tremendous response, according to the view expressed in Washington.

Mellons Underbid Competitors

"The Mellon company is likely to have more trouble on its hands as a result of slashing prices on its bid for high tension wire to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Aluminum Company bid 12 cents a pound on fabricated wire, although its own price for the raw metal is 23.3 cents. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company's subsidiary submitted a bid of 16 cents for copper wire and lost the award.

"Now it is reported that Anaconda is retaliating by boosting the Columbia Basin dam project in the state of Washington, in the hope that cheap electricity can be furnished a competing aluminum plant."

Pay Cut of Post Office Employees Reduces Buying Power by Billions

Buying power for the six months ending December 31, 1933, was reduced by $3,060,000,000 deductions from the wages of post office employees alone of the federal workers, according to an estimate in the current issue of the "Union Postal Clerk," official organ of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

This statement is based on the estimate that the approximate deductions amount to $51,000,000 and that a dollar in a wage envelope turns over at least five times in a month.

This considerable slow-down in buying power was with slight effect on government expenditures, the article continues, in that only 4 cents out of every tax dollar goes for the salaries of all government workers.

"If outright dismissal of all federal employees was resorted to as an emergency measure your federal taxes would remain practically the same," it is said.

"With respect to the share of the Post Office Department in government expenses, it is pointed out that only 2 cents of every dollar of federal taxes is expended in connection with the postal deficit. Except for this item the Post Office Department is self-supporting.

It is shown that local taxes take 55 cents of every tax dollar, state taxes take 15 cents, and federal taxes as a whole only 30 cents. Out of this last the Executive Department takes 28.6 cents; the Treasury Department, 29 cents plus; the War Department, 8 cents; the Agricultural Department, 5 cents. The Departments of State, Commerce, Justice and Labor and the District of Columbia, etc., consume less than 2 cents each of the tax dollar, while the sum of 2 cents is chargeable to the postal deficit.

According to the "Union Postal Clerk," the post office clerks alone of the federal workers lost $34,218,000 in the fiscal year 1933 as a result of the furloughs. The 15 per cent wage cut deducted over $20,500,000 more.

The average loss to the individual post office clerk will amount to over $200 for the six months ending December 31, 1933.

BUY UNION-MADE HATS

Local No. 23, United Hatters of America, is circulating the various unions with the request that in purchasing a hat a demand be made for the union label, found under the sweatband; also that in purchasing a Christmas hat order it should specify that a union-made hat is called for. Warning is given of counterfeit labels. The genuine label is perforated on all four edges, like a postage stamp, and is sewed into the hat. There is no need for union men to wear non-union hats. The following firms manufacture them in San Francisco: Lundstrom Bros.; Beacon Hat Works, 463 Haight street, and Smith Hat Works, 1071 Valencia street.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR DECEMBER 2

Wholesale commodity prices during the week ending December 2 continued the downward movement of the previous week, according to an announcement by Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The decrease, which amounted to four-tenths of 1 per cent, placed the wholesale index number at 70.7 per cent of the 1926 average for the week ending December 2, as compared with 71 for the week ending November 25, and with 71.7, the high point reached during the present year, which was for the week ending November 18.

Survey of Business Optimistic in Tone

Basic industrial gains are continuing, the American Federation of Labor says in its monthly survey of business.

"While the President's monetary program held the center of business news in November, developments in industry have been encouraging," the survey says. It continues:

"Unemployment, which usually increases at this season, has been held close to September levels. The Federation's unemployment estimate shows 10,076,000 out of work in October compared to 10,065,000 in September, and trade union reports for the first part of November show a small increase over October.

"Payroll totals were moving upward in October and as living costs rose only 0.1 per cent, workers' total 'real' buying power increased from 20.5 per cent (September) to 23.1 per cent (October) above the March level.

Steel Outlook Improved

The Federation's report mentions that the gains at last are beginning to reach the heavy industries, which are deemed the key to recovery. Steel production turned upward November 20 and the outlook in this basic industry has inproved greatly with increased sales stepping up production.

The report devotes considerable space to a summary of the opposition to the President's gold-buying policy without commenting on the merits of the program.

The survey remarks, however, that "tampering with the currency is a very serious matter, for the buying power of a dollar is of the greatest concern to every American citizen."

Fear of Inflation Widespread

"Lurking in everyone's mind is the fear of inflation by fiat money," the survey adds. "If we ever started to issue 'greenbacks' without gold value, in answer to demands from farm areas, an orgy of uncontrollable inflation might follow, it is feared, such as that in Germany after the war. The President's method of devaluing the dollar by stating the gold price daily differs greatly from inflation by fiat money. For fiat money has no gold value; it is worth only what people will give for it, and there is no means of control."

REJECT LABOR BOARD'S DECISION

The 4000 Budd bodyworkers in Philadelphia have laid their case before the National Labor Board. The company refused to accept the regional board's decision that the men return without discrimination and wage details be arbitrated. More than 1000 members of the International Association of Machinists are out in support of the bodyworkers.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933

Pure Food and Drug Bill

The Labor Clarion this week devotes some of its space to the reproduction of an article on the subject of the Copeland bill, intended to regulate traffic in foods, drugs and cosmetics, which is being urged for enactment as a substitute for the obsolete pure food and drug law.

This bill has the official approval of the Department of Agriculture, which in the event of its enactment would administer the law. Revelations as to the necessity of this legislation are of a most shocking character and emphasize the need for regulation of this traffic so thoroughly that further argument should be unnecessary.

Because of the fact that the interests affected are prolific users of newspaper advertising space it has been intimated that the daily press at least is not giving support to the measure, which affects all classes of people, but particularly the workers and those of modest means. There are few causes more worthy of support by the press than this one, inaugurated by government officials after years of earnest and intelligent investigation.

Strong opposition to the Copeland bill has developed from the manufacturers, who, sidestepping the danger to health, and even life, involved in the unregulated sale of nostrums sold under false pretensions to cure and beautify, are placing reliance on objections to "the broad powers vested in the secretary of agriculture" by the bill.

The bill should have the support of labor, and the efforts of representatives of the American Federation of Labor to have it enacted into law should be indorsed generally.

Iowa for Child Labor Amendment

The ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution by Iowa raises to sixteen the number of states which have approved this meritorious proposition.

At the regular session of the Iowa Legislature several months ago the House indefinitely postponed action on the measure, which had previously been approved by the Senate. Since that time members of the Legislature had received definite disapproval of their action by the concerted action of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and other progressive organizations, with the result that the House adopted the amendment by a vote of 61 to 42.

The child labor amendment does not legislate on the employment of children. It merely confers upon the Congress of the United States the power "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

Including Iowa, the sixteen states which have approved the amendment are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin.

As a result of the organized efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federations of Labor ten states approved the child labor amendment last year. The favorable action of twenty more states will be necessary to bring the number up to thirty-six, required to write the amendment into the Constitution.

Labor Not Opposed to N.R.A.

Statements in certain newspapers that the American Federation of Labor is against the National Recovery Act are completely erroneous, says the A. F. of L. "Weekly News." The position of the Federation was stated by President William Green in his recent Detroit speech. He said:

"I have no patience with those who condemn and find fault with the National Recovery Act. Labor has not fared perfectly under it. We have complaints to make—many of them. We have not gotten out of it all that we hoped for or that we are entitled to, but the friends of labor, the masses of the people, are not going to condemn the National Recovery Act because it does not bring us overnight all that we think we are entitled to.

"The American Federation of Labor and all its hosts, the millions of workers whom it has the honor to represent, are going to stand behind a great fighting leader, a great President of the United States, who is actually trying to do something for the masses of the people."

Beginning with the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry, the first one set up under the Recovery Act, the officers of the American Federation of Labor have held that the maximum work week in the codes, usually forty hours or more, is too long to provide employment for the millions of jobless and have endeavored to have the hours materially reduced.

The A. F. of L. officers have also insisted that the minimum wages in the codes are all too low to materially increase the buying power of the masses, without which the return of prosperity is seriously retarded, and have recommended drastic increases in the wage rates. In addition, A. F. of L. officers have urged the necessity of certain changes in the administration of the codes deemed necessary for the adequate protection of the workers.

These activities are among the duties imposed on organized labor by the Recovery Act itself. If the A. F. of L. did not endeavor to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and administrative changes regarded as vital to the interests of labor, it would not only be recreant to its obligations under the act, but would be disloyal to the workers whose lives are so materially affected by the labor sections of the codes.

At the same time, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and its millions of members whole-heartedly support the National Recovery Act, and, as Mr. Green truly says, "stand behind" President Roosevelt, who "is actually trying to do something for the masses of the people."

In extending sympathy and condolences to Will J. French on the loss of his estimable wife, the Labor Clarion believes that it voices the sentiments of union labor not only in San Francisco but of the entire state. Few workers in the ranks have so faithfully striven to further the interests of those who toil than Mr. and Mrs. French. That the bereaved husband may receive divine consolation in his great loss is the hope of his brother workers.

NOTHING NEW IN LAW

In nearly every case when you exclaim, "There ought to be a law against that!" if you'll look it up you'll find that there is.—Atlanta "Journal."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
The Way Out

By Carl D. Thompson, LL. D., Chicago, Ill.

We are in the midst of the greatest crisis in the history of the world. We are also in the presence of the greatest opportunity in human history. The old order is passing away; a new social order is being born. Fourteen million people are out of work. Others that are at work are unpaid. Four million, four hundred thousand farmers have been compelled to leave their farms. Ten thousand banks have failed and at one particular time all of them were closed, excepting, of course, the government-owned postal savings banks. They never close. Insurance and investment companies have been engulfed. The utilities of the country have collapsed and there is a general industrial paralysis.

How Previous Crises Have Been Met

How have we met previous crises and great problems like this in the past? When this country and civilization faced the necessity of universal free education we solved the problem by public ownership—a publicly owned educational system, our public school system. When the industry, commerce and agriculture of this nation required greater facilities for inter-communication we solved the problem through public ownership—a publicly owned postal system. When the growth of population of this country pressed upon the industrial resources in the centers, and new land was needed, we conquered the desert through a government-owned reclamation service and opened new fields and new opportunities. When the people of this country, in their great cities, were faced with the necessity of an abundant and a safe water supply, we solved the problem through the establishment of publicly-owned water systems.

There are in the United States today seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-three cities, towns and villages that own and operate their own water works. That means practically all of them—more than 90 per cent of all water supplied to our people in urban centers—are supplied through publicly-owned projects.

No Answer to Problem

We have in the city of Chicago at the present time some fourteen thousand school teachers unpaid for many months. Our overlords of social and industrial and financial conditions and services in this city and in this country could find no answer to a problem like that. They could find $90,000,000 to bolster up a tottering bank, but when this bank and others were asked to advance credit on good security to help the city pay these teachers one of the bank officials is reported to have said, "To hell with the trouble makers."

In other words, the old order has no answer for this crisis. A new social order must be built.

The federal government of the United States of America, recognizing this crisis and determining to find a way out, is moving along the lines that I am suggesting.

It is quite fitting, it seems to me, that those who represent the teaching forces of our educational system should be aware of the development that is going on and bring themselves in line with the forces that are moving for the reconstruction of the social order and the recovery of our equilibrium. Public ownership of basic public utilities is the only way out of this situation for many reasons, of which I shall mention a few.

(To be continued)

ON WITH THE DANCE

"What are they moving the church for?" "Well, stranger, I'm the mayor of these diggin's and I am for law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no dance hall shall be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I give 'em three days to move the church."—Colorado "Labor Advocate."

FROM LABOR VIEWPOINT

A college professor has announced the opinion that Al Smith "is having a rage reaction in the atavistic area of his sub-conscious, caused by a traumatic shock which produces a neurotic behavior pattern." The fellow on the street says the same thing when he declares that Al "can't take it."

Newspapers are tangible personal property and the state sales tax must be paid in all transactions in which newspapers are delivered by the publisher to the subscriber by mail, through newsdealers or otherwise, Attorney General Kerner of Illinois has ruled. "Can this be another blow at the freedom of the press?" asks the "Typographical Journal."

State Controller Ray L. Riley is having a strenuous time justifying the iniquitous sales tax so adroitly foisted on the people of California to prevent adoption of an income tax. Replying to a critic, Riley says he would be interested to learn how the sales tax can be repealed and then run the schools, the University of California and other agencies of the state. "It just can't be done," he says.

Northern employers are showing increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the differential wage rates given Southern industry by N.R.A. codes. At first there was no strong opposition by Northern employing interests to the differentials. Apparently they were not wise enough to realize that the lower Southern wage rates provided by the codes would handicap Northern industry. Labor has consistently opposed these differentials.

A Washington dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" states that Loft, Inc., restaurant and candy manufacturing company, which suffered the loss of the blue eagle last week because the waitresses in its chain of restaurants were not paid the minimum wage provided by the N.R.A. blanket code, will have the emblem restored to it. An agreement to make up the back wages due the waitresses is announced by N.R.A.

There was a definite federal offer of $700,000 to help complete the so-called Cathedral of Learning at the University of Pittsburgh. But when the Mellon-dominated board of trustees learned that the government insisted that the board would have to be changed to permit a majority of public representatives, they turned down the $700,000 gift. Private control of Pitt is worth more than that to the Mellon-men who run it, says Federated Press.

President Roosevelt's spirited attack on industrial exploitation and his slashing denunciation of lynching came like a refreshing breeze in a poison-laden atmosphere. With selfish industrial interests moving to hamper and cripple the recovery program to preserve privileges that have enabled them to exploit the masses, and with officials sworn to enforce the law openly approving mob rule and murder, it was time for the plainest kind of plain speaking from the nation's head.

The validity of the California alien land act has again been challenged in the Supreme Court. It came up on the charge that George Morrison had transferred agricultural land in San Diego County to H. Doi, an alien ineligible to citizenship and in violation of the alien land law. Protesting that the law had the effect of presuming the transfer of the land violated the alien land law, he insisted they made his clients guilty in the eyes of the law until they proved their innocence.

The boycott on German goods is being vigorously carried out in Belgium and Great Britain. The Belgian Trade Union Federation recently issued detailed lists of articles to be boycotted, mentioning some 400 articles and specifying substitutes which can be used in their places. In England there is a movement for the entire elimination of German goods from Jewish homes, and an exhibit is to be held in London where samples of German goods are to be placed side by side with substitutes of British make.

It looks as though Supervisor James B. McSheely would attain his ambition to become president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He announced at a caucus held last Tuesday that he had signed statements and pledges of five members of the board, which, with his own vote, would give him a majority of the eleven members of the new board which will be organized January 8. Supervisor Gallagher, who also is a candidate, entertains the belief that there will be a change of sentiment in his favor before that date.

Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator, has reported to the President that two million unemployed workers were removed from relief rolls and provided with jobs at living wages during the first two weeks of the administration's employment program, and that before the end of December the number would be increased to four million. Facts like these, says the A. F. of L. "Weekly News," smash into smithereens "boloney" assaults and similar hot-air sapping and mining aimed at the President's program, which is restoring to millions of unemployed workers and their families the modest happiness that results from receiving a living wage.

According to Dr. Geiger, director of the San Francisco health department, the quality of liquors being sold since repeal of prohibition has not been greatly improved. He said that many of the so-called "blends" on the local market were extremely low in alcoholic content, and he criticized the federal government for permitting the use of internal revenue stamps on "rank imitations." Samples given chemical tests, although bearing government stamps, were not poisonous, said Geiger, but "were of inferior stuff." Gin tested by the health official proved to be "about as good as the bootlegger's variety, known during the prohibition era as 'bathtub gin.'"

Much slush has been appearing in the daily newspapers about Miss Doris Duke, called the richest girl in the world. Miss Duke, daughter of the late James B. Duke, tobacco magnate, came into possession of some $30,000,000 on her twenty-first birthday, on November 22. She has "five palatial homes, a corps of servants and every luxury that wealth can bring," to quote the tabloids. How much better it would have been if Miss Duke's father had left her less and during his lifetime given more to his employees and to the farmers who raised the tobacco used in his factories. His daughter has many, many more millions of dollars than she has any use for. Distributed in the form of higher wages among the Duke employees and in the form of higher prices for tobacco, the money would have been productive of infinitely more good to society.

RED TRADE UNIONS LOSE GROUND

The International Federation of Trade Unions reports that the communist trade union movement of Czechoslovakia, one of the last remnants of the Red International of Labor Unions, is steadily declining in numbers. Although communists are not very accurate in statistics as a rule, they are yet obliged to admit, in face of official figures, that in the month of April, 1933, alone they lost 17,000 members (the membership fell from 167,000 to 150,000).



Christmas · Why not a Telephone for your home?

Think what is *back* of it: the *convenience*, the *friendly voices*, the *good news* that a ring of its bell may bring. The sense of *protection*, the loved ones in *other places* that you can reach.

No other gift can do so much for so little.

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Constitutionality of Recovery Act Upheld

In the opinion of Justice William Harman Black of the New York State Supreme Court, the National Industrial Recovery Act is in entire accord with both the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution. For his legal grounds Justice Black said he relied on Article 1 of Section 8 of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for the common defense and the general welfare."

Justice Black gave his opinion at a dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity of Columbia University Law School at the Princeton Club. After his speech the students and faculty members present adopted a resolution indorsing his views.

Why Congress Enacted the Law

In the policy declaration of the Recovery Act, Congress said:

"A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist."

To meet this emergency and "to provide for the general welfare," Congress declared that it was its policy, among other things, "to eliminate unfair competitive practices, * * * to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Government's Right to Relieve Distress

In amplification of his opinion that the Recovery Act does not controvert the Constitution of the United States, Justice Black said:

"The other evening at the State Chamber of Commerce dinner former Representative Martin W. Littleton paid glowing tribute to the permanency and binding power of the Constitution. But if I understood his remarks right he followed his tribute to the Constitution with a defiance of the recovery program. I gathered that his objection to it was based on the fact that the recovery program invaded the rights of citizens.

"A state or a government under a charter or a constitution too rigid to allow the succor of its people in times of distress does not deserve to endure. Such a government is the victim of creeping paralysis, and is simply 'dead and don't know it.'

"Congress has power to declare war. Can it be seriously contended that Congress can declare war and can not provide for peace by preventing cutthroat competition?

"Every government has the inherent right to provide for the commonweal and do just what our government is doing today. The only thing that ought to keep a government from looking out for itself is some technical provision in its charter or constitution."

NATURALLY

But you'll notice that all the people who say brain work is really harder than physical labor are brain workers.—Birmingham "News."

Report on Golden Gate Bridge Shows Satisfactory Progress

Employment on the Golden Gate bridge is increasing as the work progresses, and the structure is now 22 per cent complete, according to a statement issued this week by Joseph B. Strauss, chief engineer.

Including shop work, the Marin tower is now 74 per cent complete. It is now 200 feet high. Completed, it will reach a height of 746 feet. Last week, according to General Manager James Reed, 3,220,000 pounds of tower steel were erected at Lime Point, bringing the total poundage of Marin tower steel to 9,800,000 pounds.

Concrete poured on the west anchor block of the Marin cable anchorage during the week aggregated 3412 cubic yards, bringing the total for the entire project to 122,605 cubic yards.

CODES WILL BE IMPOSED

Industries lagging behind in filing N.R.A. codes will have codes of hours and wages imposed upon them by the National Recovery Administration, Administrator Johnson announces.

His statement was made in connection with the telephone and aluminum industries, in both of which there is little competition. The Aluminum Company of America controls about 98 per cent of the business in its field.

At the same time General Johnson said that administrative holding companies would not be permitted to remain outside of codes, but, under the provisions of the law, must come within the jurisdiction and provisions of codes for their respective industries.

Exclusion Policy of Federation Unchanged

"In California an effort is being made by the 'California Council on Oriental Relations,' organized for the purpose, to secure indorsement for the opening of the gates to Asiatic immigration at the request of Japan," says V. S. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee. He continues:

"William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, writing August 30, 1933, in answer to a letter calling his attention to that movement, said: 'The American Federation of Labor will vigorously oppose any attempt to break down the law which provides that immigrants ineligible to citizenship cannot enter the United States.'

"The A. F. of L., in convention in October, reaffirmed its stand on Japanese immigration unanimously and instructed its executive committee to resist any attempt to liberalize quotas. President Green subsequently protested the statement made in an editorial in the Scripps-Howard newspapers, which declared that the A. F. of L. had changed its position and that the quota movement for Asiatics would not be solidly opposed by it.

"Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. in a letter to the California Joint Immigration Committee, November 1, 1933, said: 'The fact that the A. F. of L. adopted a resolution at its recent convention directing the executive council to secure legislation stopping Filipino immigration is certainly evidence that labor would not request Congress to permit the immigration of Japanese.'

"The California State Federation of Labor follows the policy of the national organization, and with two other state bodies, the California Department of the American Legion and the Native Sons of the Golden West, maintains the California Joint Immigration Committee in established quarters, for the sole purpose of defending the exclusion law against attack."

Trouble on Southern Pacific Seems Likely to Be Adjusted

An agreement on the major problems involved in the difference between the Big Four Brotherhoods and the management of the Southern Pacific lines has been reached, F. P. Douglass, chairman of the President's fact-finding body, reported after an executive session at Houston, Texas.

"All the terminal questions have been settled," Mr. Douglass said. "Both groups said they would go into executive session in an attempt to iron out the other eleven questions which the railroad contends are non-arbitrable. We have not been present at the discussions and consequently cannot say what agreements have been reached, if any, of the many questions settled. That will probably be announced when we hear the report of the two groups."

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Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
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GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION at 16th 10 BUILDINGS 3 FLOORS
One of America's Largest Home Furnishers
TOYS
HOLIDAY DISPLAYS ARE READY!
Now is the time to make selections while assortments are at their best. Bring in the youngsters; let them do their own choosing.
A small deposit will hold any selection until time for Christmas delivery.
Liberal Thrift Terms

Copeland Bill Hits Dangerous Nostrums

At a recent weekly conference for Washington newspaper women, held in the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, appealed for popular support of Senate Bill No. 1944, introduced by Senator Copeland of New York. It is designed to enable Uncle Sam to block the advertising of adulterated drugs and cosmetics and misbranded foods which endanger the health and even the lives of those who use them.

Ordinarily, says Margaret Keating in "Labor," the press would be delighted to give space to any project sponsored by the wife of the President; but this campaign touches the pocket nerve of lavish advertisers—men who spend millions annually in "boosting" their products by means of the daily newspapers, the radio and the magazines.

Presumably the daily newspapers paid little attention to Mrs. Roosevelt's campaign, and the "Labor" reporter continues as follows:

"Mrs. Roosevelt was shocked by a visit to the so-called 'Chamber of Horrors' which the Department of Agriculture maintains in Washington. Thirty-two exhibits of harmful drugs, cosmetics and foods have been arranged by Professor Rex Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, and a member of the Roosevelt 'brain trust,' and his assistants.

President's Wife Shocked

"At the conference Mrs. Roosevelt displayed two photographs of an attractive young woman whose sight had been destroyed by one application of 'Lash Lure.' She pressed the pictures to her breast as she exclaimed: 'I can not bear to look at them.' The photograph showing the seared eyeballs of the unfortunate girl was most repulsive.

"The existing pure food and drug law compels the honest labeling of various products; but this country, which waged successfully a world war, seems powerless to prevent advertising which 'hoodwinks' the desperate sufferer who grasps at any straw to save himself from the misery which threatens to engulf him.

"The exhibits which have been collected by government agencies may be divided into several classes—those that are harmless, but which through false advertising tell tales of miraculous cures; those which contain lead and mercury and other poisons which, used as cosmetics and medicines, cause slow poisoning, and finally, devices like the machine for making a short individual taller.

Making Short Men Tall

"This machine, which is fastened to the head and feet of the victim while he is in a reclining position, is supposed to stretch his body to the desired height. It costs $75, but does not change his measurements permanently.

"Some of the nostrums hold out false hopes to their victims concerning cancer and tuberculosis cures. 'Boosts' for these 'remedies' are contained in circulars and other advertising which are frequently distributed from door to door.

"'Koremlu,' a depilatory which corrodes the skin but which has been put out of business by suits filed against the manufacturer; 'Radiother,' a water charged with radium which, when taken in large quantities, softens the bones; 'Crazy Crystals,' said by reliable doctors to be a splendid thing to rupture an appendix, and which, upon analysis, is discovered to be Glauber salts in disguise; 'Banbar,' a water extract of horsetail, a weed, advertised as a sure cure for diabetes, and sold for $12 a pint, but declared by Dr. Joslin of Harvard, the greatest authority on this disease in this country, to be absolutely useless—these are just a few of the 'sure cures' that the government has branded as fraudulent.

Just Horse Liniment

"'B. M.' is an interesting exhibit, composed of ammonia, turpentine, eggs and water. The formula was sold to F. D. Rollins of Boston and advertised as a cure for tuberculosis. Mrs. Belle F. Kendall, who wrote a testimonial letter, was almost swamped by letters of inquiry, and went to Rollins, asking: 'What shall I do with this heavy mail?' 'Answer the letters and I will pay you,' was the reply. For this work she received $1100—even writing letters on her deathbed.

"After her death from the 'white plague' her son continued to answer the letters and sign his mother's name. It required ten years to collect the testimony in this case; but when the suit was tried last year in Baltimore the government won because it could be proved that the manufacturers knew that the alleged 'testimonials' were false.

"The exhibit contains a number of death certificates which tell similar stories—the unfortunate ones always died of the disease they reported cured.

An Old Friend Discussed

"Lydia Pinkham is the prize advertiser of the century. On her original labels she promised to cure almost all the ills that flesh is heir to—especially women's ills. An additional inducement on the label was the statement that the medicine contained 18 per cent of alcohol. Little wonder her patients felt better after each dose!

"The pure food act, which controls labels but not other advertising, has caused that label to be revised to read: 'Recommended as a vegetable tonic in conditions for which this preparation is adapted.' This label which promises nothing, is one of the few humorous touches of the exhibit. . . .

The Truth—That's All

"The Copeland bill will compel manufacturers to tell the truth, not only on the label, but in all their advertising. That is all. Nothing very radical about that. And yet the men responsible for the exhibits in the 'Chamber of Horrors' have already launched a campaign to defeat the legislation.

"Will they succeed? Not if Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Tugwell can help it. Will the newspapers and magazines which have profited from this questionable advertising help the 'first lady'? Watch the papers and magazines you read and see."

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

Federal Court Ruling Belittled by N.R.A.

Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, asserted undue importance is attached to the decision of Federal Judge Akerman of Tampa, Fla., in refusing to issue an injunction requiring a cleaning and dyeing operator to keep consumer prices up to those fixed by the N.R.A. code for that territory.

Judge Akerman ruled that the Recovery Act itself might have valid standing in matters of interstate commerce, and possibly as a restricted emergency measure, but that the federal Constitution gives no authority to the federal government to "invade the reserve power of the states" in regulation of local industry.

The decision arose in an action by Samuel Bazemore of St. Petersburg for an injunction after he had refused to lift his price level to figures specified in the cleaning and dyeing code. The court said if operation of a local cleaning and dyeing establishment is construed as coming within the purview of the Recovery Act, then he held Congress had no power under the Constitution to enact the law. He said he was not holding the Recovery Act to be unconstitutional, but only this construction of it.

Richberg insisted the decision "is not important," and that N.R.A. officials will force compliance with its codes, ignoring the court opinion. Bazemore was cited to appear before Johnson on a "chiseling" charge on December 11. Johnson claims evidence in his possession "shows existence of an agreement among some of the violators to flout the code."

More than 100 cleaners and dyers, located in twenty-three states, were summoned to the hearing, with warning that "in your absence such action will be taken as the facts in the case warrant."

STREET VENDING UNRESTRICTED

Holding the transient merchants' tax and license ordinance void, Deputy City Attorney Walter Dodd rendered an opinion this week to the effect that anyone can sell any article of merchandise, including Christmas trees, on the streets of San Francisco without paying a license. The opinion was rendered in respose to a request from the bureau of delinquent revenues, which contemplated court action to collect license fees from vendors of Christmas trees.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - - Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

The Rochester Clothing Co.
Established 1906
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Phone HEmlock 3760
Henry's Dairy Lunch
FOOD OF QUALITY
3036 Sixteenth Street San Francisco

NATIONAL ADVERTISED PRODUCTS SOLD HERE FOR LESS
ROSENTHAL'S SALES STORE
2415 MISSION AT TWENTIETH
GROCERIES TOBACCO TOILETRIES PROVISIONS SHOES DRY GOODS
WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

HERMAN'S HATS
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2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
$77.50
A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.
Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR
When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:
NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
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Eagleson & Co.
736 Market Street 1118 Market Street
140 Kearny Street
[Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles]

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will convene in monthly meeting Sunday, December 17. The meeting, as usual, will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, and will be called to order promptly at 1 p. m.

The many friends of Will J. French, past president and past secretary of San Francisco Typographical Union and a member of the California State Industrial Accident Commission almost continuously since its creation in 1911, are sorrowing with him because of the loss he has suffered in the death of his devoted wife, M. Loretta French. While Mrs. French had not been in good health for some time preceding her final illness, the real seriousness of her condition did not become manifest until the first of last November, when she became a patient in Stanford University Hospital with the belief and in the hope that restoration of her strength could be brought to a degree sufficient to withstand an operation. Despite the constant services of physicians outstanding in their profession and the patience and undaunted courage of Mrs. French throughout her illness, the hopes of her loved and loving friends and relatives for her ultimate recovery were not to be realized. Death came to her Thursday, December 7. Left to mourn Mrs. French's passing besides her bereaved husband and a multitude of friends are three sisters—Mrs. W. H. Matthews of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Anna Wilson of San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. B. C. Pye of San Jose, Calif., and her brother, R. E. Powers of Fairfax, Calif. Mrs. French was a native of San Francisco. Her funeral services were held last Monday afternoon in Calvary Presbyterian Church, where her life, which had been one of Christian service and unselfish devotion to the welfare of the community's less fortunate, was eulogized, and the esteem in which she was held was expressed in tiers of floral offerings. Following the church services the body was entombed in the catacombs at Cypress Lawn.

Telegraphic dispatches last week announced the purchase of the New York "Evening Post" by J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia "Record." Mr. Stern is also the owner of the Courier-Post Newspapers, Inc., of Camden, N. J. According to the press dispatches, Mr. Stern made the statement that the "Post" would be independent politically, as have "all the seven other papers I have owned." Replying to a query, he said the "Post" would be operated on a five-day week basis and "under N.R.A. working conditions." Mr. Stern is one of the few outstanding newspaper publishers of the country who have not been harping on the possibility of the proposed N.R.A. newspaper code menacing the freedom of the press.

Three former members of San Francisco Typographical Union have "gone journalistic." In a letter to Secretary Michelson requesting forwarding of his traveling card, E. M. Turner imparted the information that he has leased the San Bruno "Recorder," and, incidentally, facetiously put in a requisition for a "wish for luck," which was not only ungrudgingly but seriously given. In a similar manner F. E. Howard made it known that he has purchased the Marin "Herald" of San Anselmo, which does commercial printing as well as newspaper and legal publishing. Quite important, too, is Mr. Howard's announcement that the Marin "Herald" will continue to operate a union publication. He will supervise the mechanical operation of the plant, while a partner will manage the business of the "front office." Harry E. Prouty, owner of the St. Helena "Sentinel," which was forced to discontinue twelve years ago, when prohibition almost completely destroyed the wine industry of that part of California, has announced the "Sentinel" will soon make its reappearance. All of which serves to inspire a little confidence in the revival of the rural newspaper industry.

Al Sebring, mechanical superintendent of the "Live Oak," Veterans' Administrative Facility publication at Palo Alto, and father of C. E. and M. E. Sebring, all members of the Typographical Union, was a momentary guest of the president and secretary of No. 21 at union headquarters last week. "Al" has supervision of a plant the nucleus of which was made possible some ten or twelve years ago through substantial donations of the units comprising the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, some of the employing printers of San Francisco and contributions of equipment by local firms supplying printing equipment. Mrs. Lucy Dryesdale of San Mateo County inspired the action that netted this result. She was aided in this work by some of the military officers then attached to the base hospital at Palo Alto. The "Live Oak" today is worthy of space in any library or reading room.

His fellow workers in the "Call-Bulletin" chapel and members of the Typographical Union are sympathizing with Francis Bauman, whose wife, Edna, died December 7, following a brief illness. Mrs. Bauman was the mother of James and Edna Liuzza and Arthur Bauman. Her funeral was held last Monday, with interment of the remains at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

J. G. ("Joe") Rickard left Los Angeles last week for Colorado Springs, where he will reside at the Union Printers' Home.

According to a newspaper report, L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, Inc., left Washington, D. C., by plane last Tuesday and was expected to arrive in San Francisco yesterday. Mr. Ireland has been in Washington continuously since early in last September, working on the graphic arts code, which, it is reported, has been approved by the industry and is now ready for administrative consideration. Mr. Ireland is a member of the executive committee of the Commercial Relief Printing Industry, and is reported to have declared the new code would be of benefit to the craft on the Pacific Coast and other western territory. Report also has it the graphic arts has voted to make the United Typothetae of America, Inc., the code authority for the printing industry. Mr. Ireland is a member of the national committee and, as such, it is said, will be the organization's representative in the San Francisco Bay region.

The real status of the newspaper code would appear to be somewhat indefinite, but, if a radio news service announcement may be relied upon, the code has been submitted to President Roosevelt, at his request, in an incompleted form.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Give credit to President Roosevelt, N.R.A., Professor Sprague, Albert Wiggin or Tarzan for improved conditions, it yet remains an undeniable fact that last week was one of the best for subs in many moons. Some of them worked overtime.

Subs at the bottom of the board, catching a day or two a week, and feeling lucky to get that much, looked a bit dazed when a gentleman came in, asked how many shifts he might "hook" weekly, then walked out with the assertion he wouldn't show up in a shop unless assured of at least five days.

Whether it was the after-effecs of too much turkey Thanksgiving or to prepare for a big Christmas feed he declined to state before leaving; anyway, Bill Leslie took the cure at Calistoga Hot Springs.

"The 'Unholy Three' may yet learn to use El Camino Real," caroled Vic Camino, "now that I've put the skids under them, a feat I put over in spite of their fiendish plot to prevent me winning a Christmas turkey."

Did we but have an artist in the composing room, phooie! what a picture he might have painted when Bert Coleman rushed in an hour late the very morning his royal joblets, the skipper, came in early. Doubts were expressed that Bert's rosy flush was a reflection from the rising sun.

"Revival of 'Little Women' at a local theater," mused Pop Holm, a deep student of the drama, "inclines me to think a revival of 'Grandaddy Longlegs' would also be popular, especially if 'Legs' Adams were cast in the chief role."

"I welcome National Cheese Week," Bill Muir informs us. "They are so numerous around here a celebration is very much in order."

Cards to be given to merchants on making a purchase, printed by the Union Label Promotional League, are being passed around by Harvey Bell, No. 21's delegate to the League.

SALE OF CHRISTMAS SEALS

"The success of the Christmas Seal Sale is of the utmost importance to the health program of San Francisco. San Franciscans should participate to the fullest extent," said Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health officer in urging the acceptance of the Christmas Seals by the general public. Dr. Geiger said: "Tuberculosis is preventable and curable. Those leading the fight against the disease have done wonders in decreasing the death rate from tuberculosis but the continued support of the public must be had."

BOOSTING UNION LABEL

The Trades Union Promotional League is circulating cards to be distributed to tradesmen by their union patrons reading as follows: "This purchase was made by a member of organized labor of San Francisco. I will continue to trade with you if you patronize local union labor and carry union-labeled goods in stock." The cards may be had on application to Secretary Desepte, Labor Temple.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner-17th and Mission Sts.

CLUB
CHAIR
and
OTTOMAN
Both for
$29.75

Beautifully upholstered — most comfortable. At this price while present stocks last

WITH THE NEW DEAL
WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Printing . . Bookbinding . . Photo-Engraving . Cuts
Stereotyping . . .
Electrotyping . . .
Mailing . . . . .

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

Allied Printing Trades Council

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Three Million Work Under Federal Plan

The $3,300,000,000 federal public works fund is now giving employment, directly and indirectly, to about 3,000,000 men, Harold I. Ickes, secretary of the interior and public works administrator, reports.

Secretary Ickes showed "by actual count" the number of workers and the projects on which they are engaged under the public works fund.

"The facts speak for themselves," the secretary said. "Nobody can intelligently appraise the public works program without studying these figures."

Steady Rise in Workers

Steady, continuous increase in the number of men called from relief rolls to payrolls and in the amount of work actually started and the value of contracts awarded was disclosed in a series of tabulations covering the period from October 5 to November 25.

It was estimated that the total of those directly and indirectly employed on November 25 on P.W.A. projects had risen to 1,462,470, "with the figure mounting daily." The administrator's statement added:

Nearly 3,000,000 at Work

"Including 1,183,267 employed by the Civil Works Administration under an allotment of $400,000,000 from the public works fund and also of 347,623 of all classes employed under the Civilian Conservation Corps now financed by P.W.A., 2,993,360 men are now working under P.W.A. allotments, the best carefully checked reports to the administrator showed at the end of November.

"The figure now being watched most closely by P.W.A.—that showing employment on strictly federal construction projects—for the past seven weeks had a continuous, steady rise of from 6 per cent to 13 per cent increase over each previous week and a cumulative percentage of increase of 195 per cent."

NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT

The December number of the California Labor Market Bulletin, issued December 11 by Frank C. MacDonald, shows that the number employed in the manufacturing industries in California during November, 1933, was 23.4 per cent above November, 1932, but 10.3 per cent below October, 1933.

The largest decreases in employment between October, 1933, and November, 1933, occurred in the following: Furniture and fixtures, 15.3 per cent; food, beverages and tobacco, 21.6 per cent; motion picture industry, 13.3 per cent.

Wholesale trade, with a 4 per cent increase in employment; public utilities, with a 7 per cent increase, and the miscellaneous industries group, with a 6.2 per cent increase, were the only exception to the general decline in employment between October, 1933, and November, 1933.

Compared with November, 1932, the total amount of weekly payroll in California industries increased by 21.4 per cent, while the average weekly earnings decreased by 1.6 per cent for the same period.

Between October, 1933, and November, 1933, the total weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries in California decreased by 5.7 per cent, while the average weekly earnings for the same period increased by 5.1 per cent.

MILLION CHILDREN AFFECTED

Twenty thousand schools in America may be forced to close by April 1, 1934, because of lack of funds and 1,020,000 children may be without public school instruction by that date, Dr. John K. Norton of Columbia University told the National Association of State Universities at Chicago.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular December meeting of the union will be held at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 17th.

As candidates for M. T. D. U. offices to which they were elected they stated that the then financial condition of the M. T. D. U. was such their regime "would have to be one of economy." Former officers of the M. T. D. U. traveled by railroad. Once again the present secretary-treasurer of that organization boards an airship flying to and from cities on official business. Plane fare to and from St. Louis and Washington, D. C., to attend code hearing, $126.75; hotel and meals, $40; services and expenses, including transcript of hearing, $245.34; total, $412.09. Just another "joy ride."

The M. T. D. U. officers are subordinate to the executive council of the I. T. U. President Howard and the executive council of the I. T. U. presented on behalf of all members of the I. T. U. what was universally and unqualifiedly admitted by all who attended those code hearings to be by far the ablest union labor arguments before any of the code hearings.

The M. T. D. U. officers have been tried and found wanting. When weighed in the balance, as alleged leaders of mailers, they have proved to be utter failures. Their organization today is but a shadow of its former self. Unable to rehabilitate the M. T. D. U., they propose attempting what will most likely prove to be a more futile and disastrous undertaking—an international mailers' union. Funds that locals of the M. T. D. U. might use to benefit themselves as the "outlaw" locals did, have been squandered by M. T. D. U. officers in a manner that has fairly wrecked that organization.

It is rumored in New York that the M. T. D. U. officers are going to demand submitting of mailer withdrawal to the whole I. T. U., thinking it will carry. It will most certainly be defeated. The nature of the plan is not given out. It would appear to be their last stand, and one which would doubtless give their contentions a quietus—a distinct gain to all members of the I. T. U.

Strikes Averted by Regional Labor Board

The Regional Labor Board of the N.R.A., under the chairmanship of George Creel, has plenty of business before it these days to keep its time occupied.

The troubles in the culinary industry have been before the board this week, and probably will be laid before an arbitration board to be appointed by Creel.

A threatened walkout of cooks, waiters and dishwashers, affecting all the hotels and principal restaurants of the city, appeared to have been averted when employers and workers neared an agreement for appointment of an impartial board to settle disputes over wages, hours and working conditions.

The plans were discussed by representatives of the employers and workers.

Present trouble was precipitated by a demand of the Culinary Workers' Union that wages of cooks, waiters and dishwashers be restored to 1929 levels.

Efforts of the ferry boatmen's union and the Southern Pacific-Golden Gate Ferries to settle their dispute over a 10 per cent wage cut have been renewed, and a special N.R.A. mediation board is preparing to submit its recommendations.

A conference has been arranged between the Sausage Manufacturers' Association of Northern California and employees on fixing of uniform wage scale and working conditions with assistance of Creel.

Charges that the Market Street Railway Company has formed a company union and that employees have been denied the right to organize an independent union will be heard by Creel within a day or two, it is announced.

The shortest cut to real savings Buy everything at

WEINSTEIN CO.
1041 MARKET STREET
Between 6th and 7th

Phone MArket 0170 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS
Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Mission 5744

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2140 FOLSOM STREET
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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of December 8, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Ferry Boatman—Joseph Lyons, vice Albin Kullberg; Chauffeurs, for B. Lanthier, vice J. Syme; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Frank Becker and Milton Miller. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Scope of examinations to be held December 15 for horticultural inspector; and on December 16 for laundry workers. Telegram from President Green, advising Council to take matter of complaint against the Market Street Railway to Regional Labor Board, with right of appeal to National Labor Board.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Wage scale and agreement. From United Brewery Workers' International Union, relative to the unfair attitude of the Kugler Company, No. 7 Front street.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Stockton Labor Council, requesting the Council to get in touch with Charles Graham, president of the Seals Baseball Club, and ask him not to patronize the Hotel Stockton.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Hotel Employees' Federation, Local No. 235, application for affiliation with this Council.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From general managers of the Hotel Mark Hopkins and Fairmount Hotel, requesting the Labor Council to co-operate in the amending of the Constitution of California with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors with or without meals.

Communication from the Bay Cities Metal Trades which states that it is in favor of the thirty-hour week and requests the Council to communicate with the President of the United States, and secretary of labor, requesting them to enact legislation to the end that a thirty-hour week will prevail in American industry.

Resolutions—Introduced by the Longshoremen's Union, stating that their members are being discriminated against by the McCormick Steamship Company and other companies at Port of Stockton and requesting this Council to urge the local office of the National Recovery Administration to take appropriate steps in order that this discrimination be stopped. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Executive Committee Report—Brother Durand, organizer for the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees' Union, appeared and asked for advice relative to the Market Street Company violating the national transit code. The matter was referred to the secretary.

In the matter of application of the Joint Council of Teamsters for placing the Wholesale Grocery Company, 330 Tenth street, on the "We Don't Patronize List," your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the Imperial Grocery Company. The application of the Joint Council of Teamsters for the same action against the Phoenix Linen Supply Company was referred to the secretary. Report of the executive committee concurred in.

In the matter of the proposed Utilities Council, committee reported having held several meetings with the organizing committee and representatives of local and national unions and stated that a practically unanimous opinion was expressed that the Council has no mandate to establish such a council in contravention of protests made and the declared policy of the recent convention of the A. F. of L.; therefore the joint committee of the Council disapproves the formation of any such Utilities Council.

Your committee further recommended that the secretary of the Council be authorized and empowered to refurnish the offices of the Council. Concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—In the matter of application for affiliation from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Local No. 266, Brothers Frank Becker and Max Goldstein were present, representing the union. Your committee recommends the seating of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in conformity with the agreement consummated between the national organization of that name and the United Garment Workers of America. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested the assistance of all by demanding the union label when buying hats. Cracker Bakers—Crown Biscuit Company is 100 per cent union; formerly Andrews-Wilmans. Tailors—Williams & Berg are now operating a union shop after a prolonged struggle; requested a demand for their label. Milk Drivers—Requested all who use milk to have it delivered to their homes by a union driver in order to create more employment. Culinary Workers—St. Germain not living up to union agreement; states Hof Brau still in contention on ways and conditions of employment; requested all to stay away from places where papers are being sold. Electrical Workers 151—Indorsed Central Water project; will distribute literature for success of movement. Coopers No. 65—Are working a forty-hour week. Typographical—Have indorsed Central Valley Water Project. Miscellaneous Employees—Thanked Council for support and thanked all for their help in their fight against Maison Paul restaurant.

The chair introduced Senator Inman, who addressed the Council on the Central Valley Water Project. He stated it would give employment to about 25,000 men for three years; he warned the Council in regard to the propaganda that was being circulated, and hoped that all would support the bonds.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Moved that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Will J. French. The Council stood in silence for one minute.

Receipts, $541; **expenses**, $243.02.

Council adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Election Next Tuesday

Tuesday, December 19, is the date of the special election at which the voters of California will determine the fate of the Central Valley Water Project. Passed by the last Legislature, opponents of the measure secured its submission to a referedum and have made a strenuous campaign against it. This opposition consists principally of the power interests, which seek to control their monopoly of the industry. Citizens are admonished to exercise their franchise in favor of this commendable project as part of the President's Recovery Plan. It is calculated to employ 25,000 workers for a period of three years.

A $3,000,000 bond issue to provide new school buildings to replace structures condemned as unsafe also is on the ballot. This also will provide employment for building mechanics at a time when the need is great.

Both these proposals should receive the unanimous vote of the organized workers of San Francisco.

MAISON PAUL UNFAIR

The culinary unions are waging a persistent fight on the unfair Maison Paul, from which employees walked out some weeks ago after all attempts to settle a controversy peaceably had failed. A notice appearing in the window of the cafe purporting to give the employers' side of the controversy is declared by the union officials to contain many glaring mistatements.

DEATH TAKES ITS TOLL

Roscoe M. Laraia, a member of Musicians' Union No. 6, passed away on December 11. Ida Fookes, member of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, died on December 10.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!
CANT BUST'EM
BOSS OF THE ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of the Meeting Held December 6, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, December 6, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call Delegates Frank Joseph and J. C. Willis were noted absent. The minutes of the previous meeting, held November 15, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Workers' Union No. 1, for A. J. Revello. The credentials were accepted. The delegate had previously been seated.

Communications: From the American Federation of Labor, on its opposition to racketeering and gangsterism; filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. American Federation of Hosiery Workers, an answer to letter sent in which they state that the Best Made Hosiery Company of Quakertown, Pa., and the Modern Maid Hosiery Company of South Langhorne, Pa., are the only hosiery manufacturers using the union label of the Textile Workers' International Union; filed. From the Sign Painters' Union, requesting the secretary to address their meeting on some of the League's label propaganda; referred to secretary. Union label data slips from the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and the Hatters' Union; filed. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, referred from the Labor Council to the League; on motion the secretary was instructed to incorporate the trade names of the firms who have ceased contractual relations with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union into these minutes. These are the trade names: Yorktown, Over Globe Shoe, Bostonian, Foot Friends, Foot Savers, A. S. Beck shoes, Doyle shoes, Ralston, Eaton shoes, Crawford shoes, Foot Joy, Burt & Packard, Cabana, Walkover, Foot Balance, Arch Aid, Packard, Kent, Regal shoes, the Brennan shoe, Foot Flex, Stone Arch, Taylor-Made and the Thompson shoe. Before you buy any shoe look for the Boot and Shoe Workers' union label.

Bills: Read and referred to the trustees.

Secretary's Report: Reported on visits to stores and the new merchandise that can be found in stock for the holiday trade. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers reported that they have a very serious case before the Regional Labor Board on many violations of the N.R.A.; are endeavoring to restore the 1929 wage scale; that Maison Paul is unfair; look for the union house card. Hatters' Union stated that some competitors claim that they are working and placing their union label in unfair hat bodies; no union hatter can work on a hat body unless it has attached the green label of the body workers of their international; Stetson hats are unfair. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported work slow just now on account of inventory; buy holiday gift shirts and corduroys with the union label; whist game third Thursday of the month. Molders' Union reported their dance was a success; gift stoves and heaters can be bought local union-made. Bakers No. 24 set up a code for the peninsular baking industry in which union wages are specified; Foster's bakeries are unfair. Bookbinders' Union stated contract renewed; working on national code. Cracker Bakers and Packers' unions reported they are working five-day week at present; that the Andrews-Wilmans Biscuit Company is now called the Crown Biscuit Company and is strictly union; when buying gift sweet cake remember this firm. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated work is fair; are working seven-hour day with eight-hour pay; demand to see the union card of any floor-laying mechanic. Plasterers' Union reported about 75 per cent of members are idle; remember the school bonds election of December 19 and vote yes. Cracker Bakers further report that the San Francisco Biscuit Company, a Seattle Wash., non-union firm, is still endeavoring to do business here; are trying to seek affiliation of candy workers, with some success. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work is about medium. Grocery Clerks' Union requested a demand for their union button. Millmen's Union stated mill owners are having trouble with the national code.

Trustees: Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid. Also submitted a report for the last six months; same was read and approved.

Agitation Committee: Report read and recommendations approved.

Good and Welfare: Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reported on the good work their members are doing and will assist at all times to boost union label. Secretary instructed to again write to the two Cleaners' unions on affiliation.

Receipts, $105.38; bills paid, $145.50.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to let the delegates and visitors play bunco. Many good prizes, and the League thanks all who donated them. Next meeting will be December 20 in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

"Help to organize by demanding the union label, shop card and working button."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

LABOR BOARD REINSTATES STRIKERS

Decisions affecting approximately 4600 striking cotton textile workers in two Southern states have been handed down by the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, headed by Dr. Robert W. Bruere. The National Board declared the strikes off and required the mills to post lists of employees who went on strike and give them preference in rehiring without discrimination in assignment of work before any new employees are taken on.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at	$ 68,208,157.80
Cash	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over $2,100,000.00) on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over $520,000.00) on books at	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over $800,000.00) on books at	1.00
Total	$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors	$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	5,500,000.00
Total	$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank: The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income	$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes	939,993.97
Net Profits	$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH	Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

EIGHTY YEARS OF BUILDING

THAT is what is represented by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of today. The little gas company of pioneer San Francisco had a dozen miles of main and two or three hundred customers. Today's company, which grew out of it, extends into forty-five Northern California counties. Its customers number 1,250,000 and it serves a territory covering 89,000 square miles.

This great growth has been more than a mere part of the growth of the state itself. It has kept ahead of that growth and has been an important factor in promoting it. Our policy always has been to build ahead of demand, so that service would be available without delay when and where required.

All this progress did not "just happen." It resulted from careful planning, prudent management, sound policies. Periods of business stress were encountered when the company's future looked black indeed. Strenuous competition had to be met. Political attacks had to be endured. But the company survived and developed with friendly, courteous service and rates among the lowest in the country, building good will with the public and creating satisfied customers.

This company is not any one man's property; it is not the property of any group of men. It belongs to 90,000 stockholders, whose savings have been invested in the company. Eighty per cent of these stockholders live in California. The money paid them in dividends, and the money paid to other thousands as bondholders, goes into every community in the state and circulates to stimulate business in every channel of trade and industry.

These stockholders are the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The management is made up of men hired to run this great enterprise because of their special training and consequent qualifications for the job.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company is in, of and for California. It strives to be patriotically Californian. It cooperates in every sound movement for the promotion of California's welfare. It employs more than 10,000 California citizens, whose wages help business everywhere. It is one of the state's largest buyers of California-produced materials and supplies.

It pays more in taxes than it does in dividends. Out of every dollar collected, approximately 14 cents is paid out in federal, state and local taxes.

Under the law the company is entitled to a fair return on its investment. This it must earn if it is to continue to render adequate service.

We have built with and for California for eighty years. We shall strive to build with and for California in the years to come.

P · G · and E ·

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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23-1233